

Forward neutron Asymmetries -spin dependent and otherwise Sebastian White for the PHENIX and ATLAS collaborations

- * 2 talks on new PHENIX and ATLAS results with Zero Degree Calorimeters(ZDC)
- * review current understanding of forward n in Nucleus-Nucleus and pp
- * my task is to present a lot of new material in a limited time

for ATLAS this is result of an intense 3 month push to complete detector (July 20 LHC technical stop) and produce calibrated data plots on:

- ATLAS ZDC L1 trigger cross sections
- VdM based luminosity calibration
- Energy scale
- reconstructed di-photon mass distribution
- high resolution TOF (today < 100 picosec !)

still in ATLAS blessing process:

- full simulation in ATLAS and LHC beamline of PYTHIA6 and RAPGAP diffractive and non-diffractive trigger cross sections.

pp collider forward physics- then and now

- new very forward data from LHC dominated today by LHCf (completed) and the ZDC(s)
- leading proton@Tevatron has been very productive
- accelerator optics used as excellent spectrometer but miniscule coverage: $1-x_F < 0.05$

in Heavy Ion world (NN and e-N) leading proton method hasn't been applicable

- * Rigidity scale differs from beam by $A/Z-1$
- * forward neutron has been dominant.
- * in <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1003.2196> M.Strikman & SNW showed n, γ is key to much of e-Nucleus collider physics
- * as in pp diffractive program, forward n physics in HI dominated by $x_F \sim 1$.

what is new?

- with ZDC in ATLAS (& PHENIX) access new aspect of pp collider physics
- forward baryons w. $0.2 < x_F < 1.0$
- 45% of time there is a forward neutron
- characterize pp collisions as done w. H1

- * Shrinking diffractive peak in pp
 - * and increasing hard component @ LHC
- > characterize pp collision geometry(Bj)

ROCKEFELLER U.
14 MAY 2010

①

THE PARTON MODEL: 2010

J. BJORKEN

SEE THE
PROTON



MOVE
PROTON
MOVE!



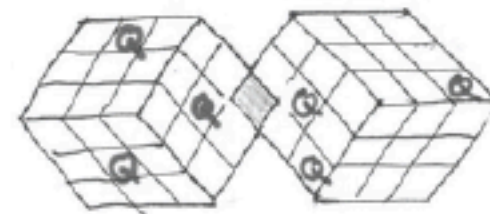
MOVE
MOVE
MOVE !!!



SIDE
VIEW

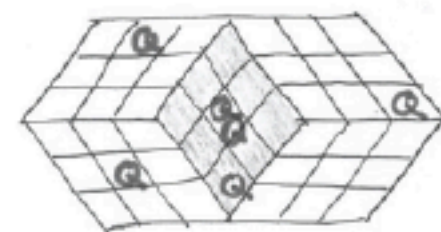
FRONT
VIEW

PERIPHERAL:



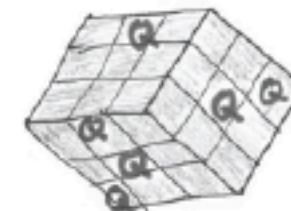
1 CORRIDOR

TYPICAL:



9 CORRIDORS

CENTRAL:



27 CORRIDORS

(HEAD-ON VIEW)

Cross sections (a bit of Italian History)

Equivalent field of light is calculated for each impact parameter.

But Impact parameter unmeasurable (i.e. $\sim 10^{-10}$ meters)

-> calculate an equivalent radius

$$\pi \rho^2 = 2\pi \int b \times P(b) \times db = \sigma$$

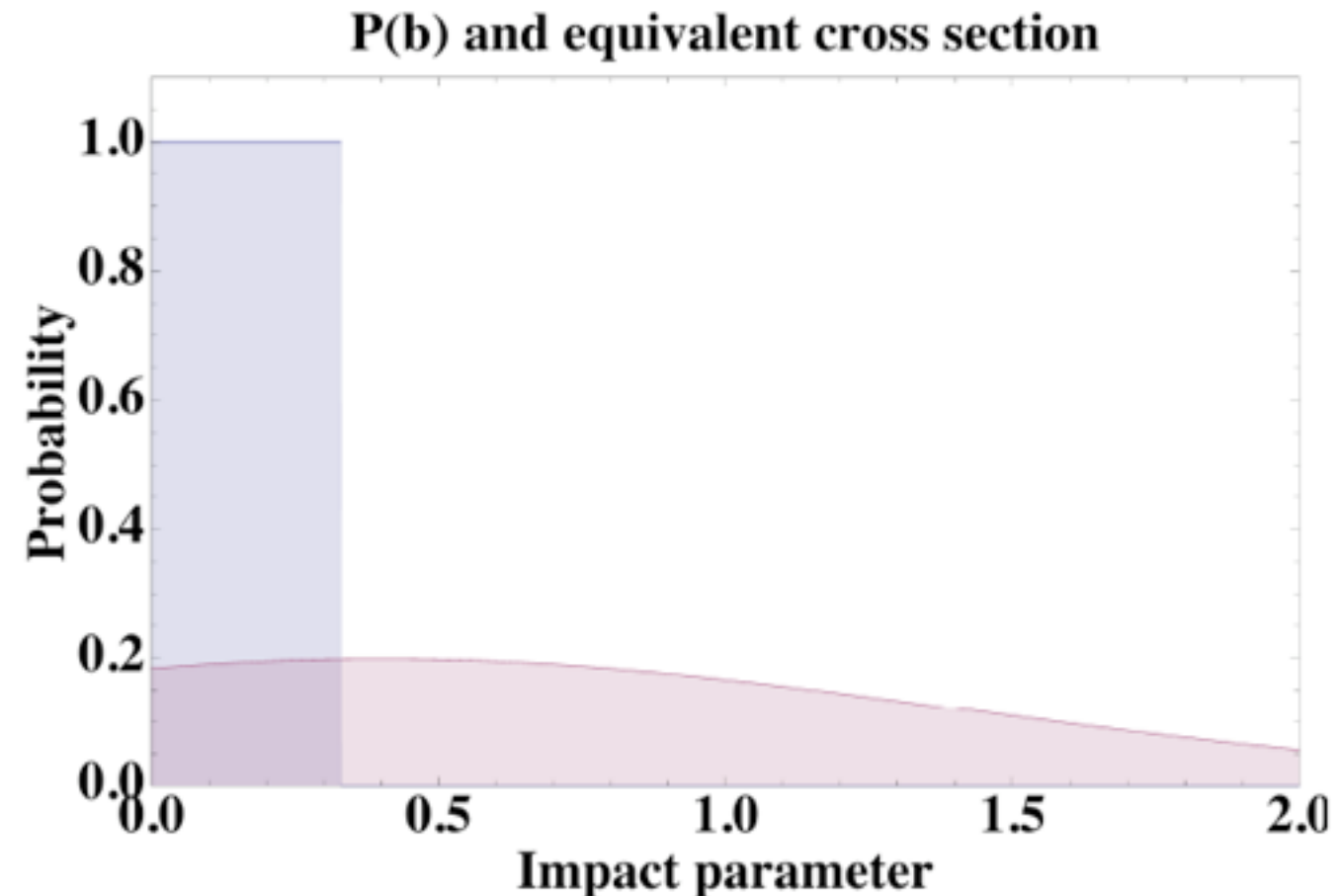
-> cross section (σ)

Units:

1 barn = 10^{-24} cm²

1 barn/atom -> ~ 1
interaction for typical
target

05/24/09



Examples:

Gold+Gold $\rightarrow e^+e^-$ + Gold+Gold = 33,000 barns

Proton-proton Interaction ~ 0.1 barns

Diffraction Higgs@LHC = 10^{-14} barn
Sebastian White

- * in this community (see eg. Frankfurt, Strikman & Weiss, in preparation) ATLAS data presented by E. Nurse show that collisions with parton p_T from 2- \rightarrow few 100 GeV produced in a range w. small b , which is weakly varying over this range
- * comparisons to b modeling in PYTHIA
- * Gluon density in “central” LHC pp as large as in RHIC AuAu collisions (Frankfurt et al)
- * ZDC is about event characterization

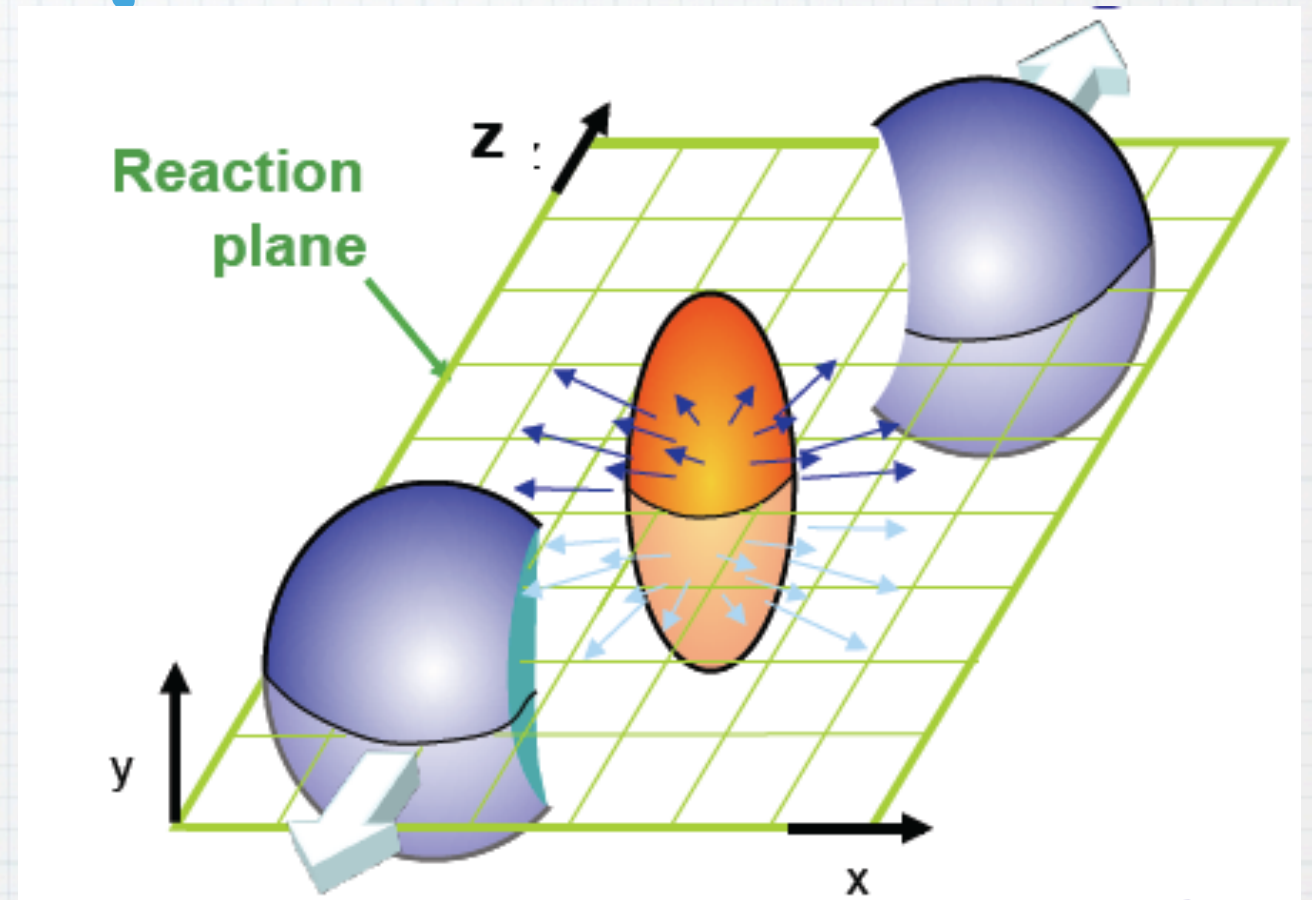
what do we know about forward neutron production? 1) Heavy Ions

Standard Picture ->

(Masashi Kaneta/Shinichi Esumi)

forward neutrons measure:

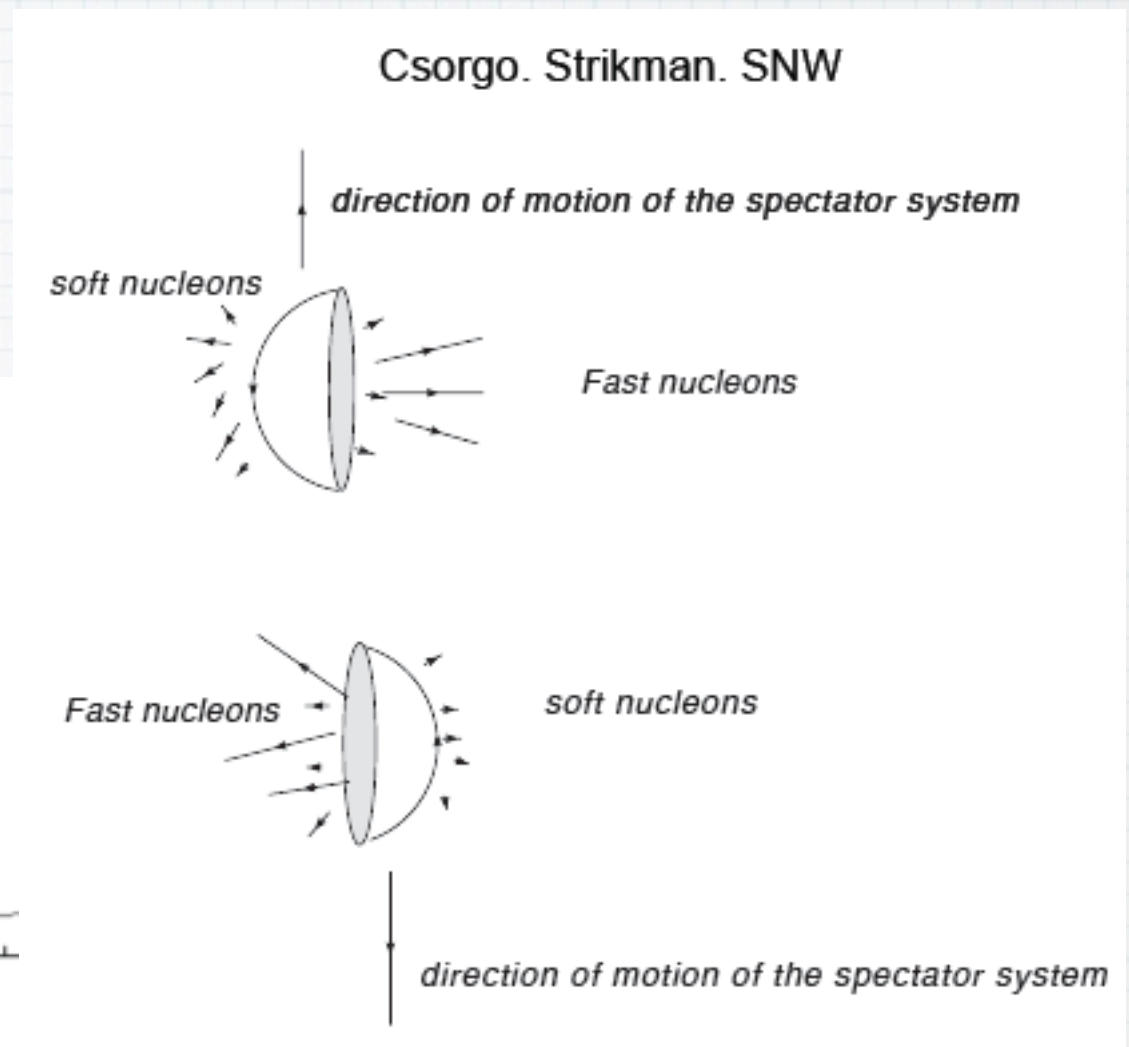
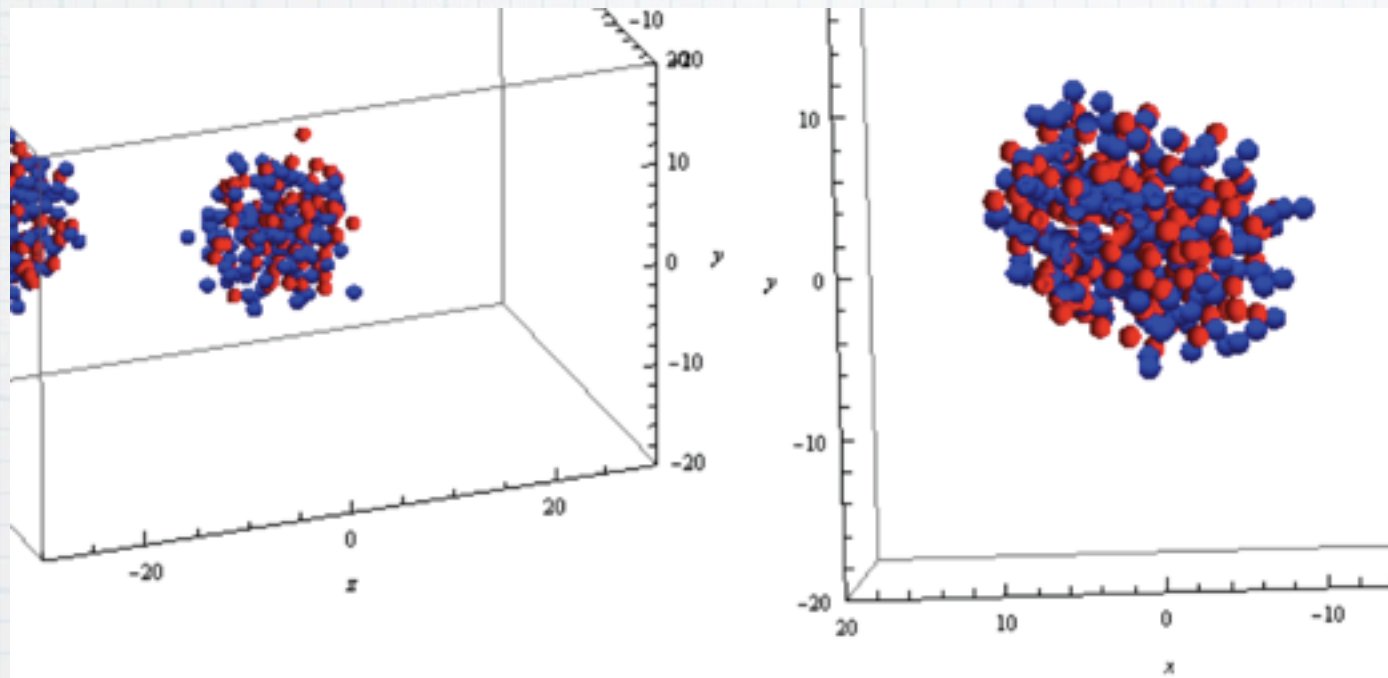
- impact parameter
- reaction plane (from directed flow, v_1)



Surprisingly, significant aspects of this picture not modeled in HIJING !

- ie in HIJING, Fermi motion=0 !

-> new collaboration to include modeling of baryon "spectators"- Alvioli, Csorgo, Strikman, Vargyas, SNW

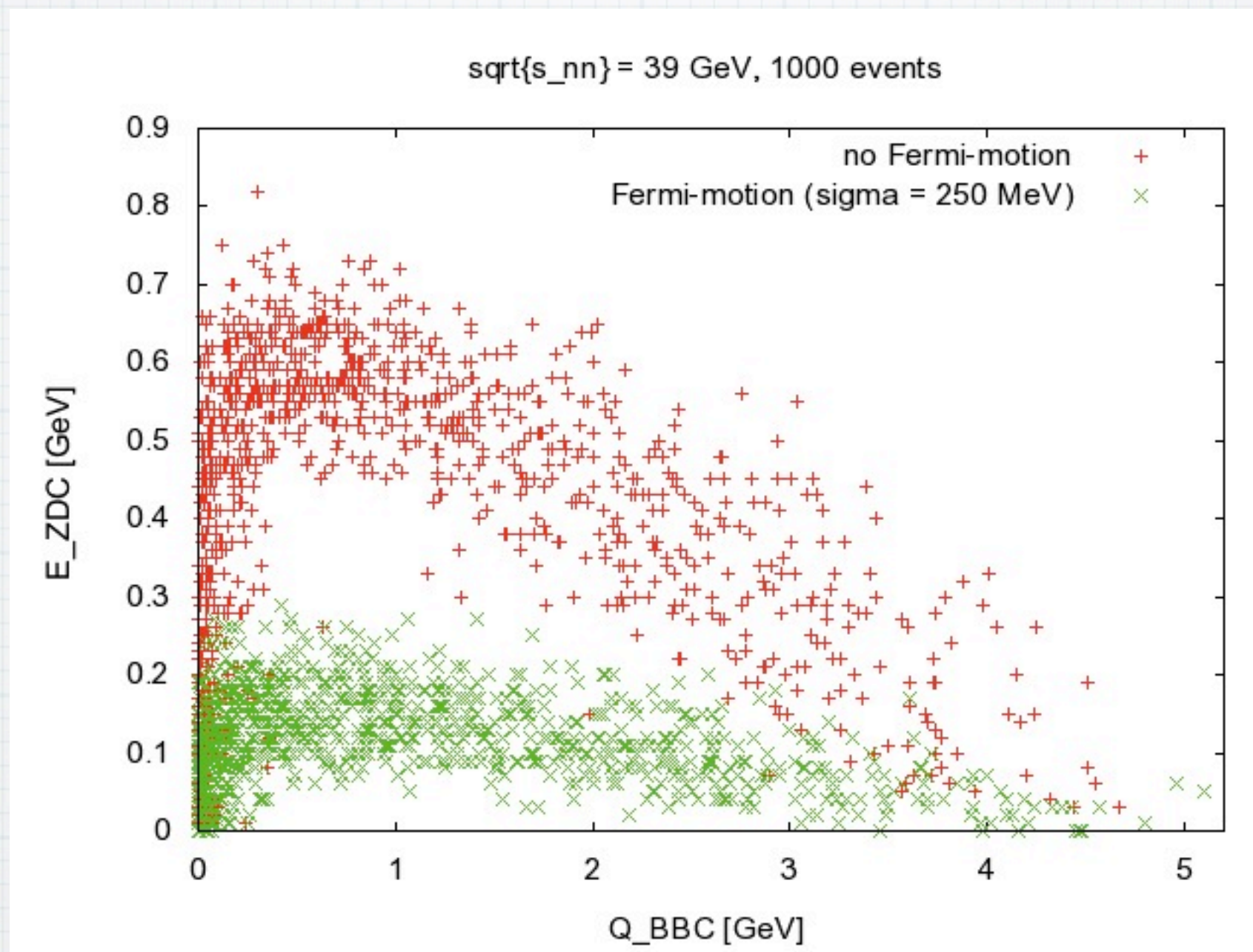


[\[0910.3205\] Beam Fragmentation in Heavy Ion Collisions and its ...](#)

Title: Beam **Fragmentation** in Heavy Ion Collisions and its implication for RHIC triggers at low s. Authors: Sebastian **White**, Mark **Strikman** ...

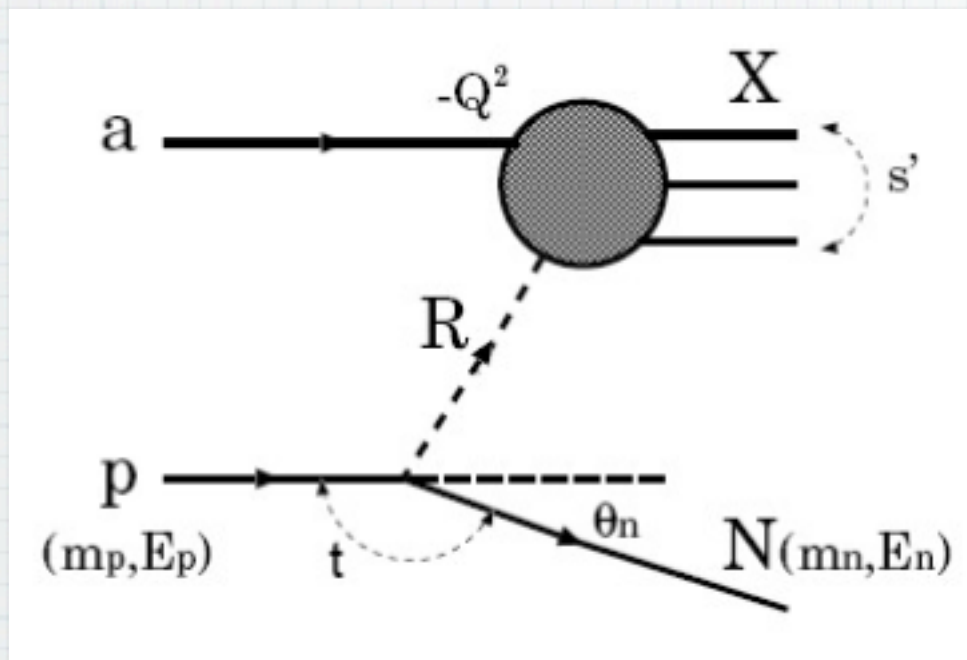
arxiv.org/abs/0910.3205 - [Cached](#)

by S White - 2009 - [Related articles](#) - [All 4 versions](#)

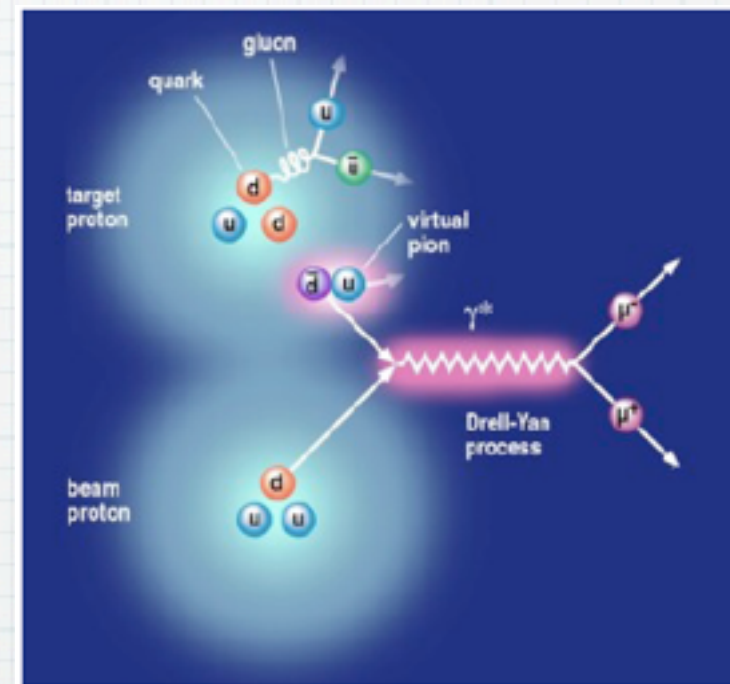


Neutron Production in pp

* most people have the following picture



ie- \rightarrow



in RAPGAP “replace the Pomeron by π^+ ”

* Phenomenology of Inclusive neutron production from ISR, FNAL, HERA, RHIC

* coincident 2 neutron only from PHENIX

* -> modeling of LHC cross sections "Neutron Production and Zero Degree Calorimeter Acceptance at LHC"-SNW- [arXiv:0912.4320v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/0912.4320v2) [hep-ph] In this model of non-diffractive +diffractive:

* always a forward baryon, w. x_F & p_t given by HERA

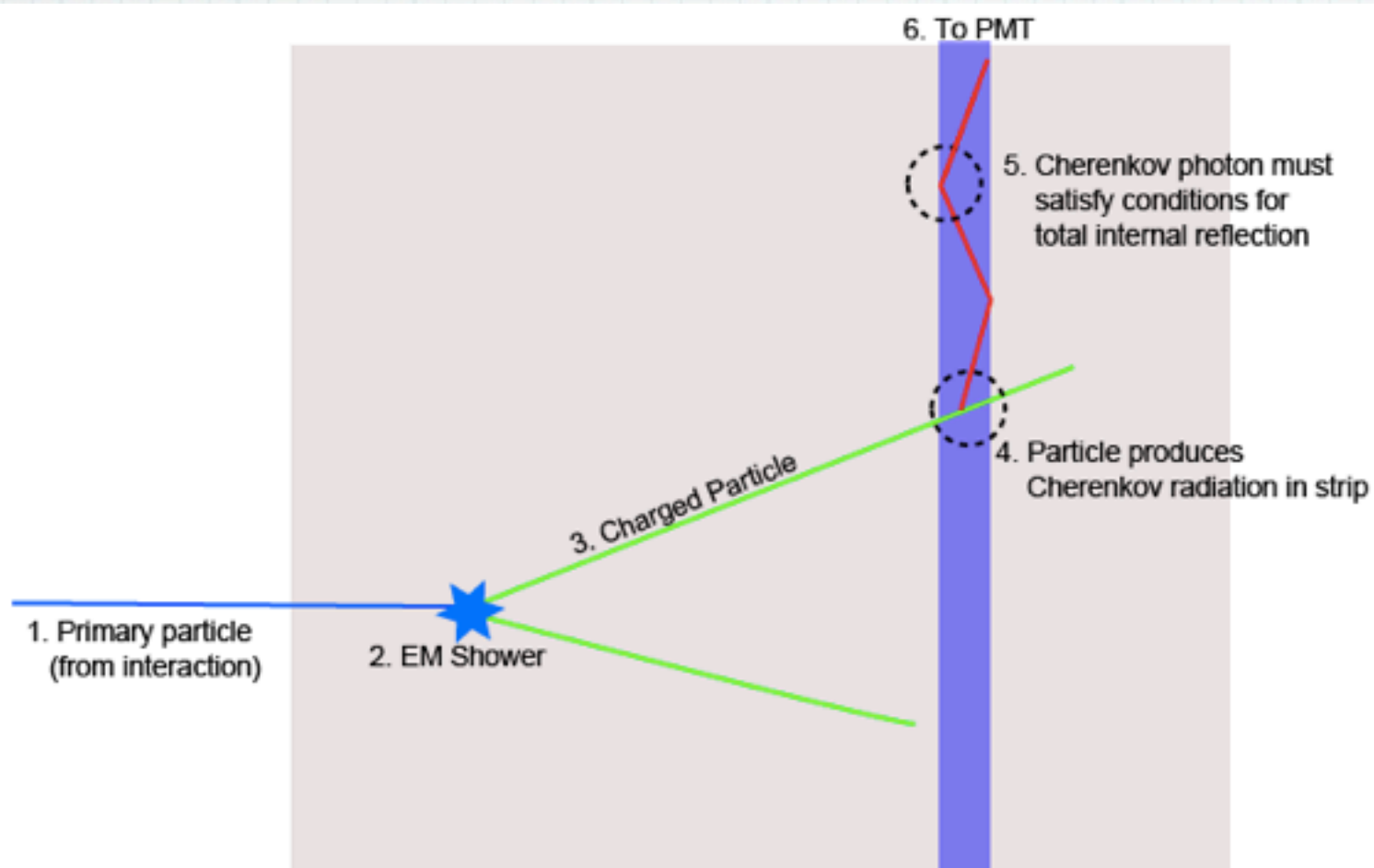
* 45% of these baryons are neutrons

* to calculate 2 arm coincidence assume left-right distributions are uncorrelated. early comparison with this model by ATLAS (blessed in June):

Trigger type	ZDC-A_and_ZDC-C	ZDC-A_inclusive
$\sigma(\text{Effective})$ mbarn	4.4 +/- 0.6	17.6 +/- 1.3

Asymmetries

- * Heavy Ions: Interest in sensitivity to reaction plane from v_1 led to position sensitive Shower Maximum Detector for the ZDC (Denisov & SNW)

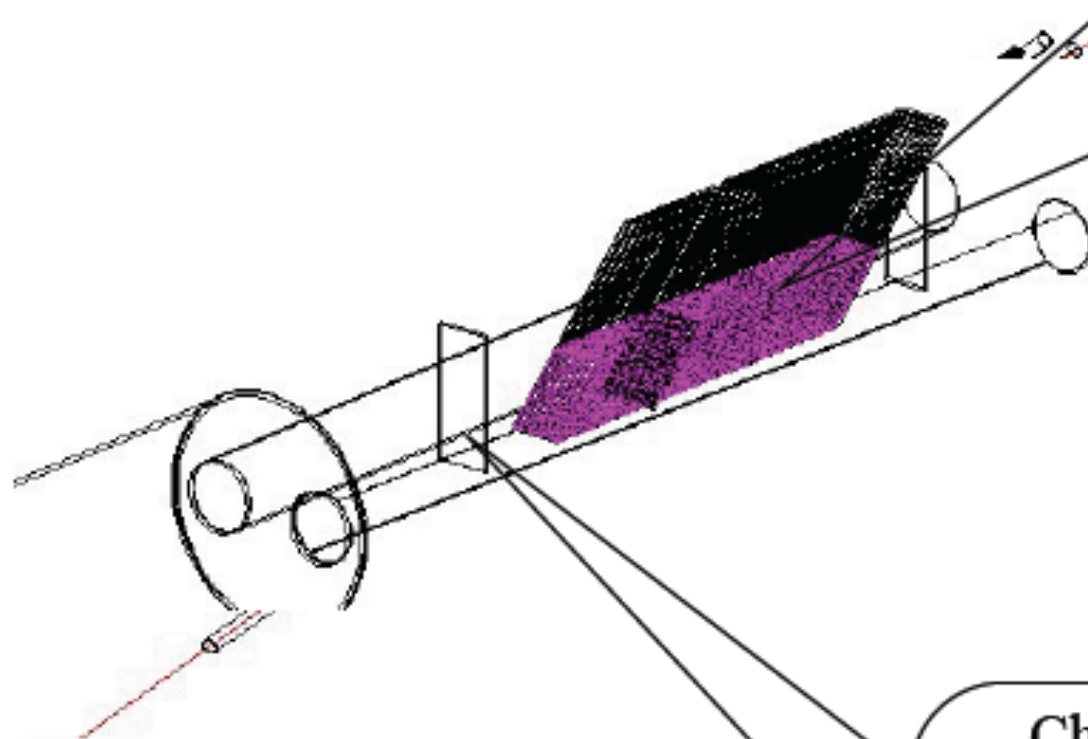


ZDC is based on Cerenkov sampling in optical fibers.
-very fast
-unusual response profile
-ATLAS uses quartz glass (5 GigaRad/year)

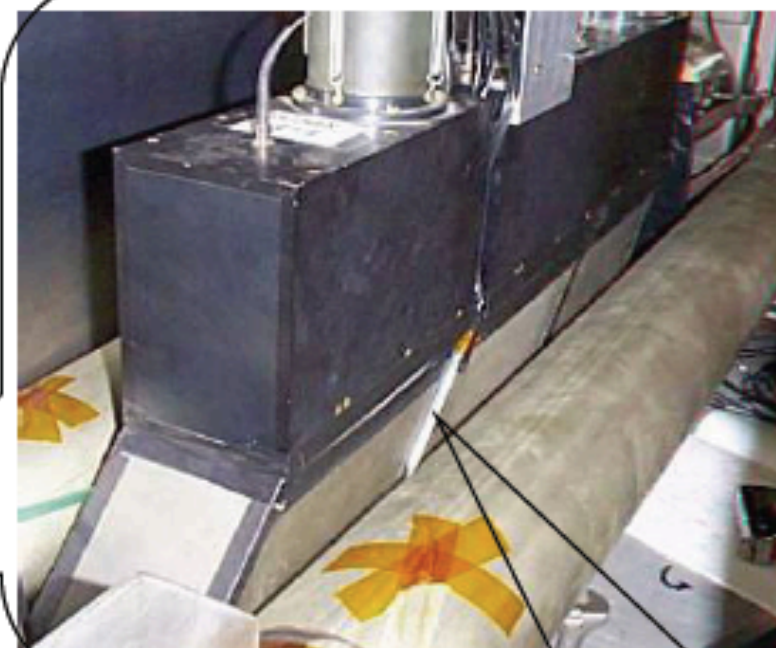
Setup

Schematic view from simulation.

- GEANT3 (Geisha)
- From the pythia simulation, Main backgrounds are **photon** and **proton**.



Charge veto counter

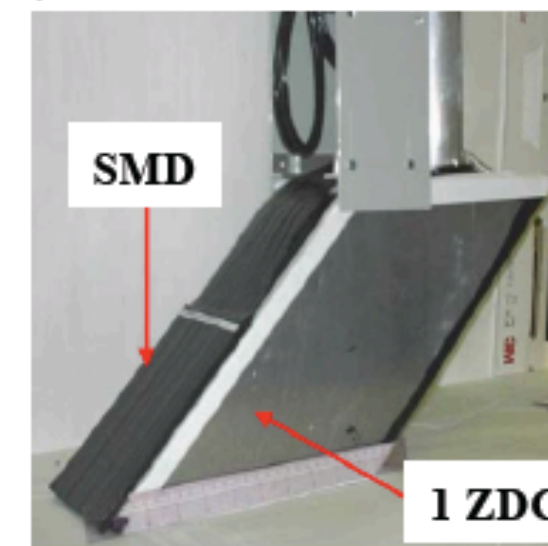


ZDC
(Zero Degree Calorimeter)

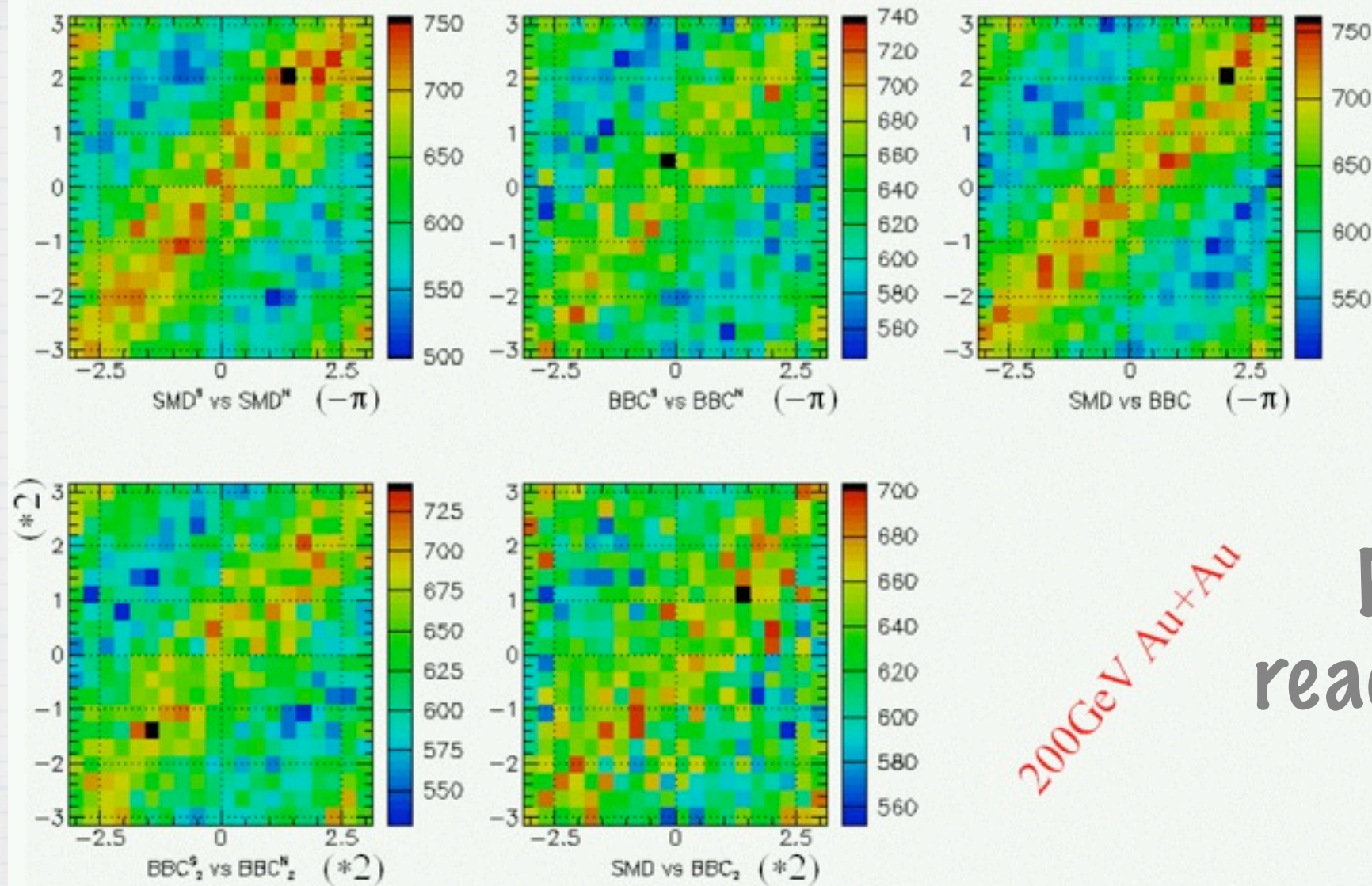
10*10cm
→ ±2.8 mrad

3 module
150X₀ 5.1λ_I

SMD
(Shower Max Detector)



Neutron position can be found using centroid method (+/- 1cm).



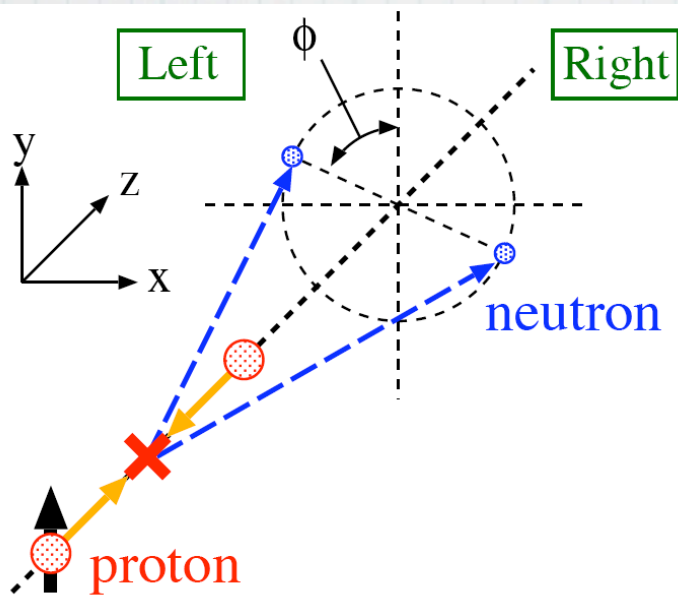
200GeV Au+Au

PHENIX analysis of reaction plane resolution

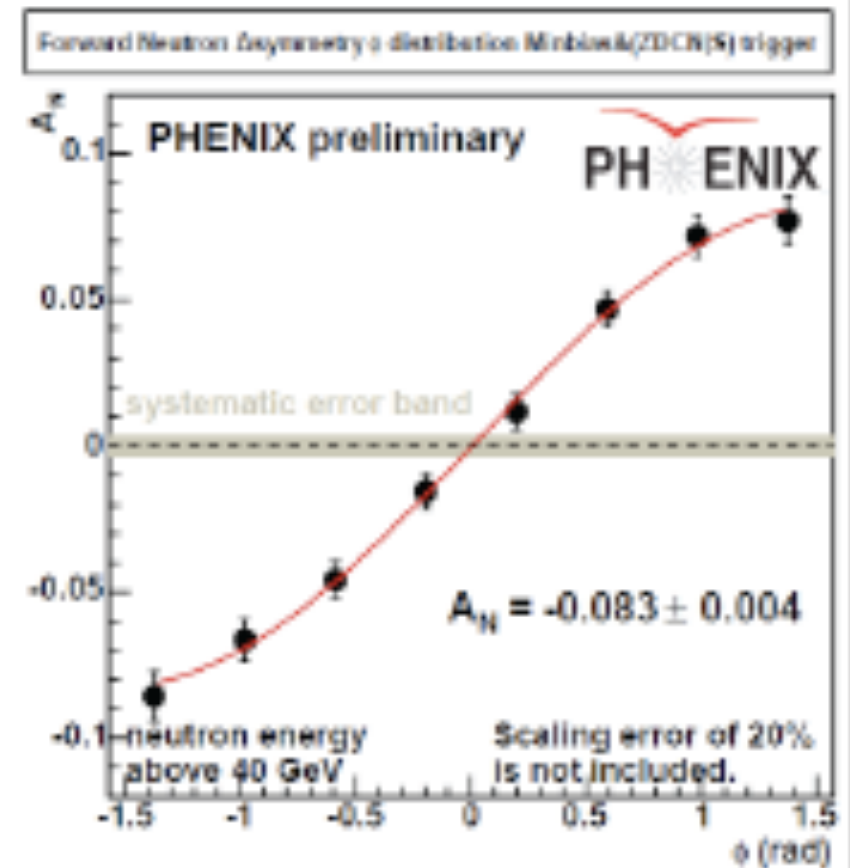
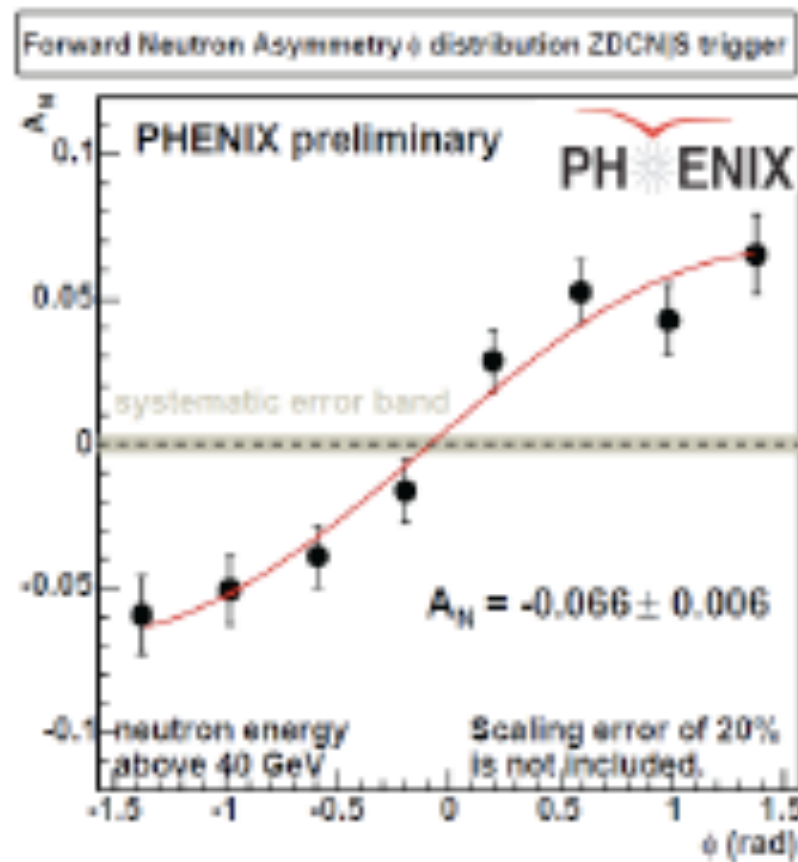
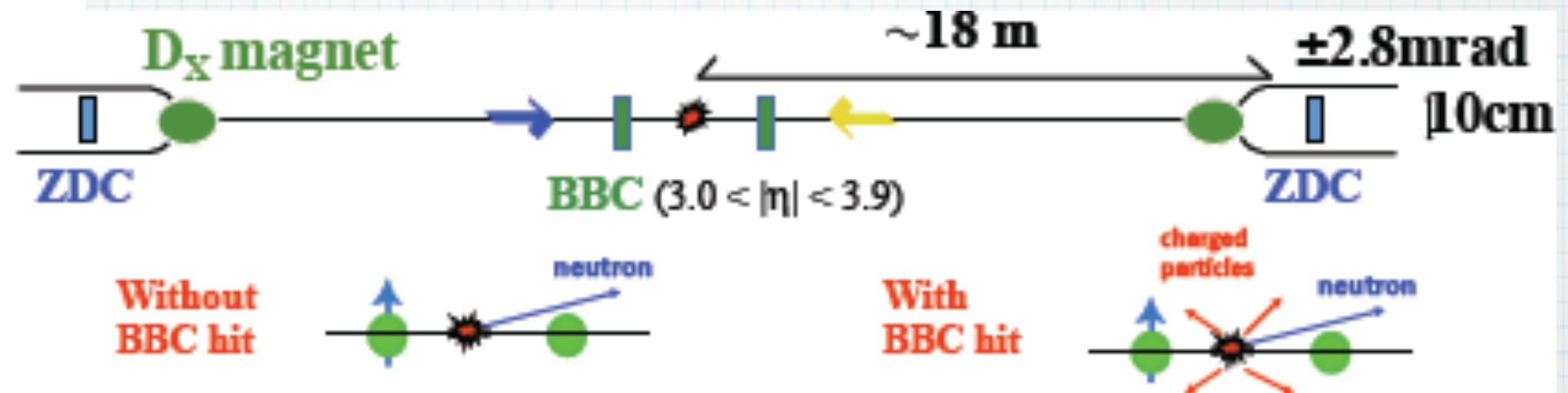
Au+Au 200GeV
 $y_{\text{beam}}^{(100\text{GeV})}=5.3$

Au+Au 62GeV
 $y_{\text{beam}}^{(31\text{GeV})}=4.5$ ($3 < \eta_{\text{bbc}} < 4$)

$N_{\text{ch}}^{\text{max}}(\text{bbc})$	~ 1600	~ 600	(multiplicity)
$v_1(\text{bbc})$	$1 \sim 2\%$	$2 \sim 4\%$	(signal)
$v_2(\text{bbc})$	$2 \sim 2.5\%$	$1.5 \sim 2\%$	(signal)
$\langle \cos \Delta \Phi_1^{\text{BBC}} \rangle$	$4 \sim 5\%$	$4 \sim 5\%$	(resolution)
$\langle \cos 2 \Delta \Phi_2^{\text{BBC}} \rangle$	$8 \sim 9\%$	$2 \sim 3\%$	(resolution)
$\langle \cos \Delta \Phi_1^{\text{SMD}} \rangle$	$7 \sim 8\%$	$1 \sim 2\%$	(resolution)

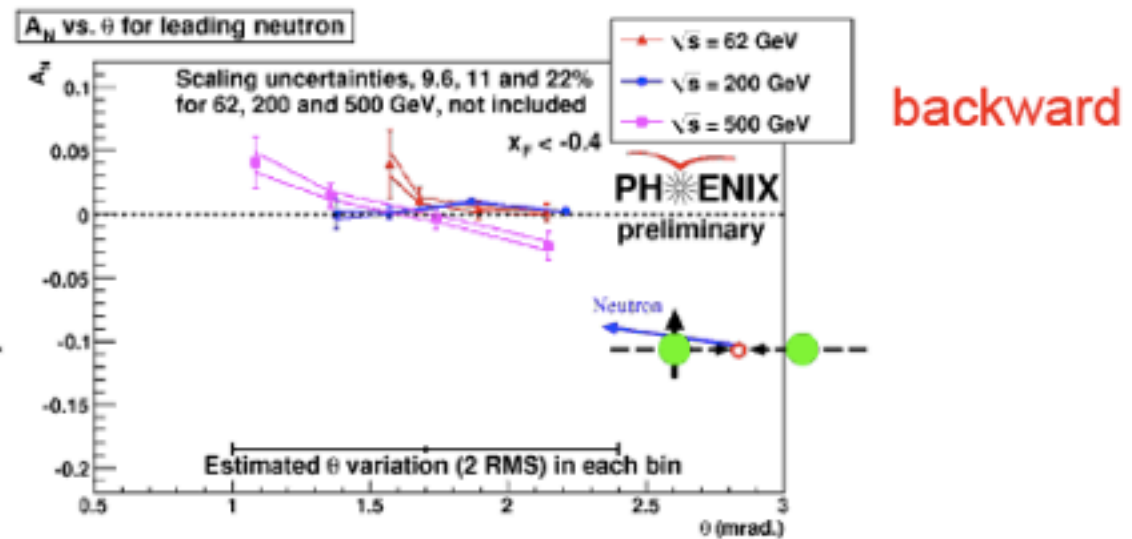
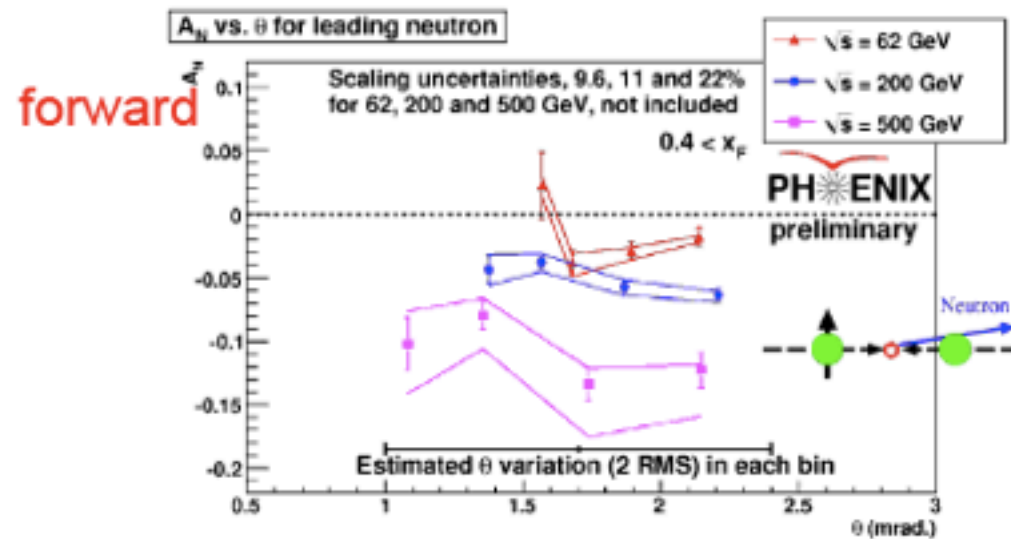


Spin dependent asymmetries in pp

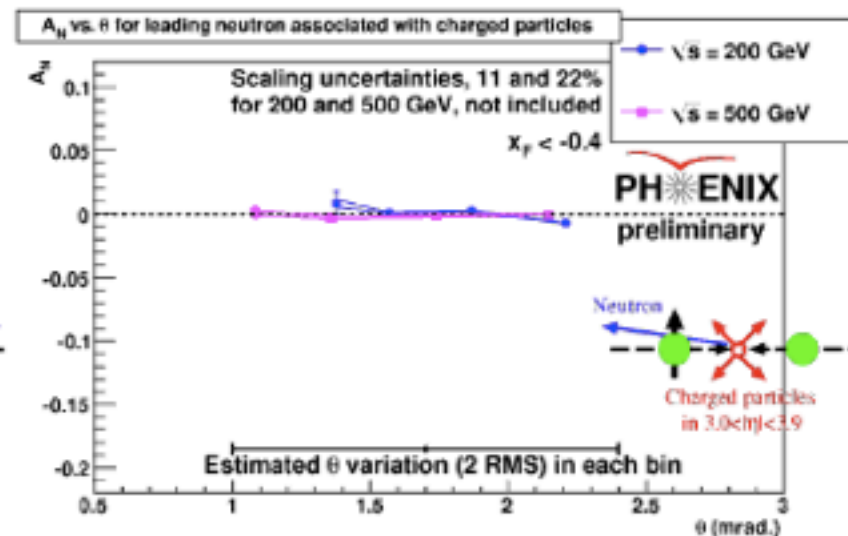
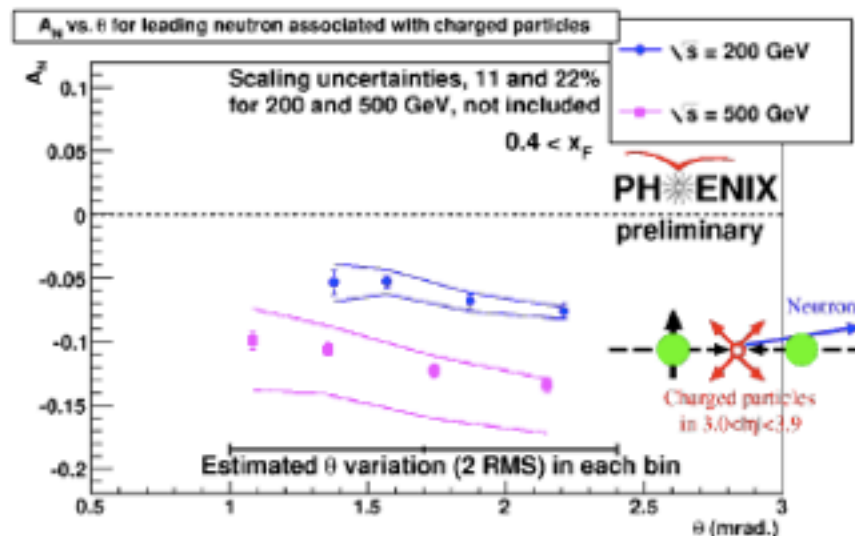


New results on s-dependence

– Inclusive neutron

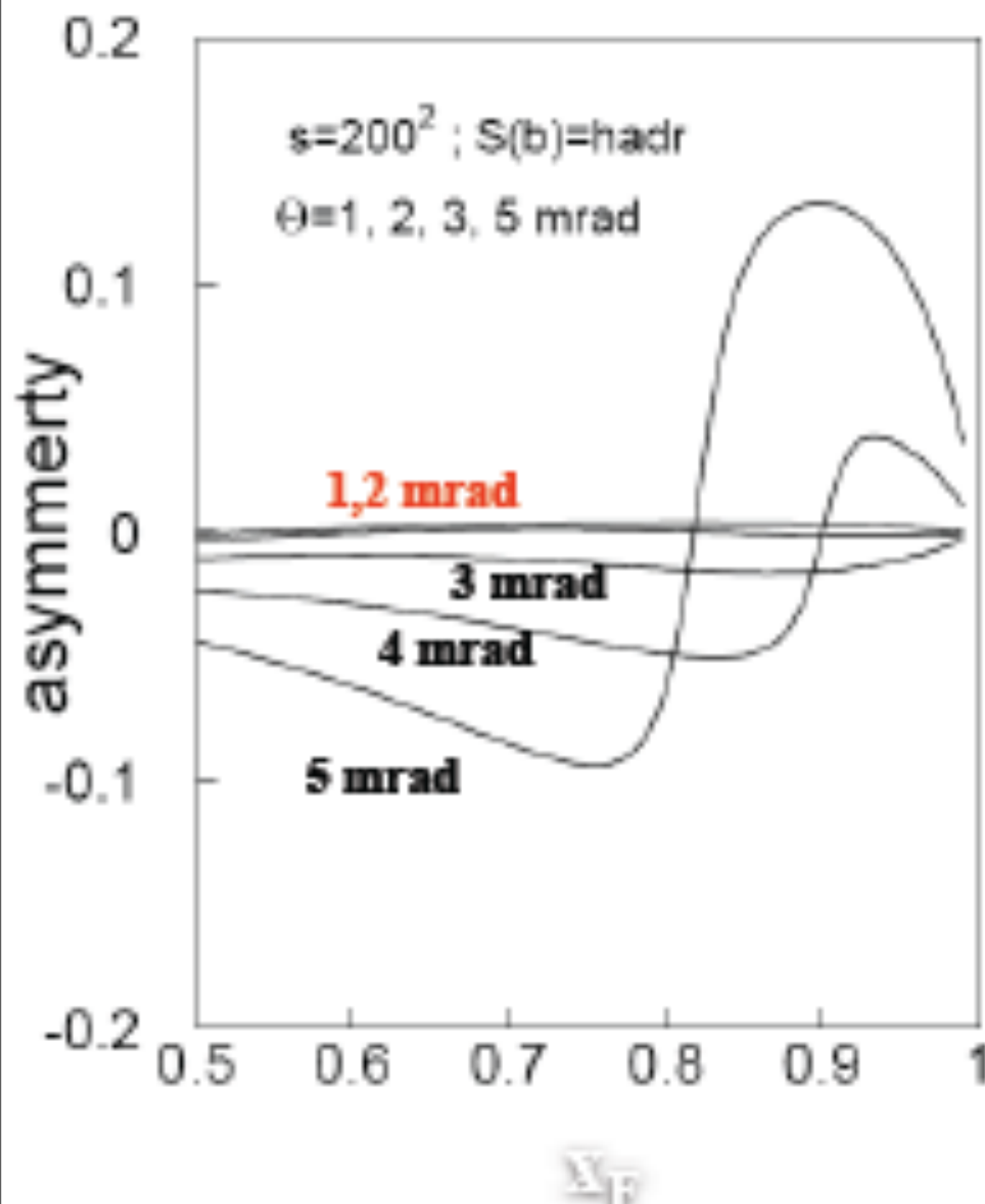


– Neutron with charged particles



Compare to calculated Asymmetry

B.Z. Kopeliovich, I.K. Potashnikov, I. Schmidt and J. Soffer
arXiv:0807.1449



- Asymmetry calculated with one pion exchange model.
- calculated asymmetry is smaller than observed.
 - PHENIX kinematic region :
 $x_F=0.6-0.8$, and $\theta < 2 \text{ mrad}$.
 - possibly due to other reggeon exchanges. (e.g. a_1 exchange)
 - testable with neutron p_t dist.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dp_t^2} \vec{\tau} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(p_t^2 + m_\pi^2)^2}$$

$$\text{OPE}[pt_] := \frac{3.842 \times 10^{-4}}{(pt^2 + m_\pi^2)^2}$$

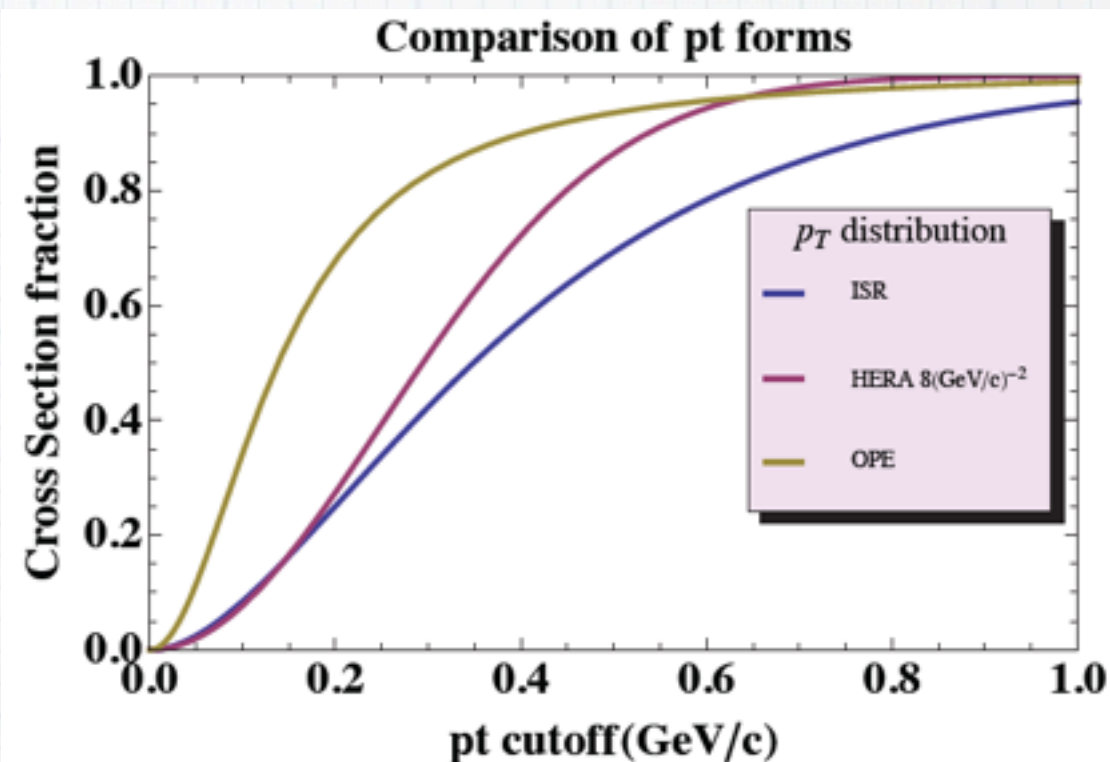
$$\text{OPEInt}[y_] = \int_0^y pt \frac{.0393}{(pt^2 + m_\pi^2)^2} dpt;$$

$$\text{ISR}[pt_] := e^{-4.8 pt}$$

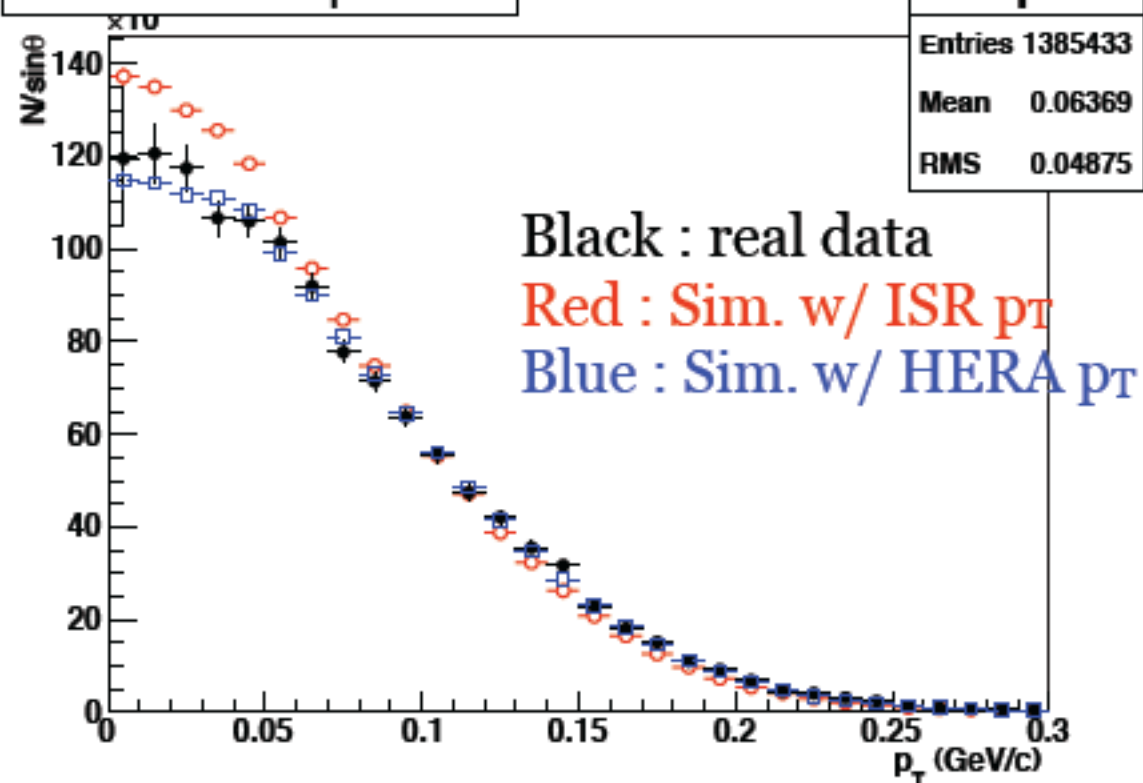
$$\text{ISRInt}[y_] = 23.1 \int_0^y pt \text{ISR}[pt] dpt;$$

$$\text{HERA}[pt_] := e^{-8*pt^2}$$

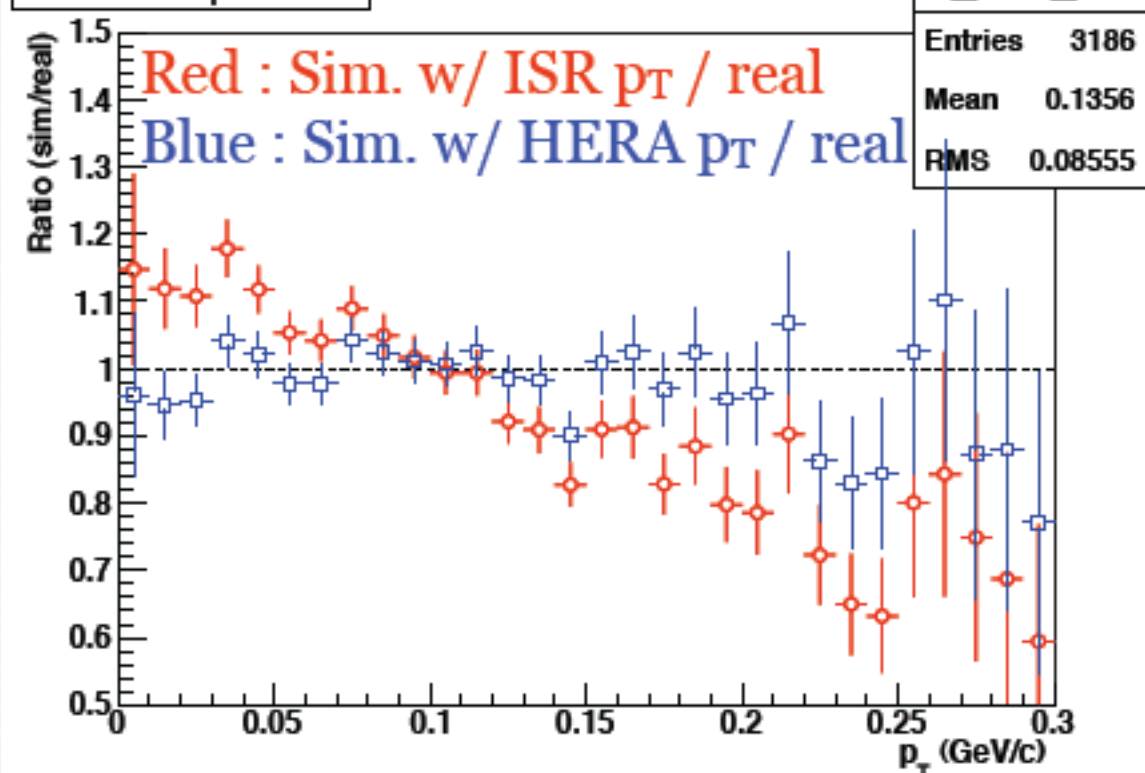
$$\text{HERAInt}[y_] = 16 \int_0^y pt \text{HERA}[pt] dpt;$$



Comparison of p_T shapes



Ratio of p_T shape



Conclusions

* see talk on Wednesday